GREATER NEW YORK BILL.

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY IN BROOKLYN.

Sentimental Reasons Advanced by the Opponents of Consolidation-Stabborn Pacts Brought Out in Payor of Union by Brooklyn Mcrehante and Bankers-Voters Settled the Question in 1804.

The Common Council chamber of the Brooklyn City Hall was filled yesterday morning and was crowded yesterday afternoon with citizens anxious to have their views made known on the question of the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York under the bill now pending at Albany. The joint sub-committee of the Cities Committees of the Senate and Assembly, under the Chairmanship of Senator Lexow of Nyack, had come down the river to find out how the people of Brooklyn feel as to the proposed great change in her corporate being. Senator Lexow's associates on the committee are Senators Thomas F. Grady of New York, George W. Brush of Brooklyn, and Charles B. Page of New York, and Assemblymen James M. E. O'Grady of Rochester, George C. Austen of New York, James McKeown of Brooklyn, James Keenholts of Albany, and E. M. Wells of Syracuse.

The hearing was opened by Senator Lexow. who announced that the Committee on Inquiry of Consolidation would fellow the usual legislative custom and give to those opposed to the bill the opportunity to be heard first. The committee, he said, expected all the questions to be raised in the discussion, resubmission, and the eferendum, as well as consolidation pure and simple. The committee would hold two sessions a day, yesterday and to-day, the morning sessions to be devoted to the anti-consolidationists and the afternoon sessions to those favoring the bill. One of the most interested auditors at both sessions was Police Commissioner

At the outset Chairman Lexow took occasion to ay: "Those who represent organized oppo-sition to the bill will be heard, but we will hear the people as well—those who are not organized in their opposition. We are prepared to give all the time that is necessary to this important question." This statement evoked applause, and the Chairman said: "No amount of applause is going to change our opinion or influence our report to the Legislature."

President William C. Redfield of the League of Loyal Citizens marshalled the "antis" and introduced Robert D. Benedict, who said in

'I am opposed to consolidation for two reasous. It is impossible under the Constitution to abolish county lines. It follows that the result will be to reestablish the Boards of Supervisors of the two counties, and all the financial concerns of the two countles must be again committed to the Supervisors. That, it is my belief, is not consistent with economical goo government. The practical result of the consolidation of these two cities would be to double the amount of the debt which might be con-

Another provision of the Constitution is that in legislation relating to a city the Mayor has practically a qualified veto power. This bill is to establish one city and for the appointment of a Commission that is to frame, not a charter, but bills under which that city is to be governed. As I understand it, the present Governments of the two cities would cease on Jan. 1, 1898. There is no provision in that bill even that there shall be a Mayor of that greater city. ing the welfare of this city could be sub-

A fair man who opposes resubmission is A fair man who opposes resubmission is prant of one of two things-either the ascology of the law under which the former a was taken, or the difference in meaning of words opinion and determination."

I. Lexow—Do you dispute that it was a demination so far as the law permitted?

I. Benedict—The people expressed an opin-Whatopinion did they express? Suppose people had been a committee of thirteen, a voted one way, four another, and four atvote. Would the opinion of the five be opinion of the thirteen? I say that vote utterly indecisive. Had the proposition in to have consolidation go into effect in at of an affirmative vote, I believe no citizen ild have refrained from voting as to whether oklynshould cease to exist. That sort of we ought to have. we ought to have, r. Lexow - You do not mean to say that the islature could delegate its powers to the

islature could delegate its possessible, do you?

The hendrict—I know that a Constitution can be needed to not to effect upon a popular vote, and I do not

I that question.

Intain Grady told Mr. Benedict that the islature had accepted the decisions of the ris that the Legislature could not pass a law go into effect only after a vote. Senator ow reiterated this, and said that therefore that could be done in the way of providing another election would be to pass a bill for in taking an expression of onlion. in taking an expression of opinion. Ifred T. White, Commissioner of City Works, I in part: As a taxpayer, and with other larger tax-

As a taxpayer, and the transition and the state of the tax and the state of the tax and the tax and ta r. Lexow—Were you not of a contrary sion?
r. White—When I came into office I had bits as to this. But improvements of which in had doubts have since not only been in-arated, but have been accomplished. We a bought the Wallabout Market lands for a than \$1,000,000 and spent money impring them. We have paid off \$3,000,000 of t. We have paved more miles of streets a New York has paved below the Harlem. have in one year increased the sitting caily of our schools by 11,000. So that we be done more than New York has done in time.

ity of our schools by 11,000. So that we be done more than New York has done in time.

The New You desire resubmission for the cose of defeating consolidation. Isn't that plain English of it?

The Nite It is not. I'm sorry if I've not be myself understood.

It Chair—Do you mean to say that your defor resubmission is not to defeat consolidation on the question?

White—Those who voted against consolidation on the question?

White—Those who voted against consolidation on the question?

White—Those who voted against consolidation want resubmission and at least one-half bose who voted for it desire resubmission, want resubmission on one-third of the street voters—it ceased to be of force when Legislature went out of office.

W. Hinricks, Registrar of Arrears, had a e fun with Mr. Lexow, his old schoolmate, had be thought perhaps Mr. Lexow had been tenced by what had gone on before him durischemoraling. He wanted to know whether Schator was the same now as in the days in he laid the foundations of his career.

To you remember the old yellow-colored lis we used to read? he asked, and the gettowners roared. "Had we then taken a of the class on the kind of literature we lid have," he continued, "wouldn't the definance a whole circulating library?"

To Senator flushed, and the audience laughed days in. Mr. Hinrichs remarked upon the antages of education. He asked the committed devote a month, or six months if neces, to consider the complexities of the situation devote a month, or six months if neces, to consider the complexities of the situation devote a month, or six months if neces, to consider the complexities of the situation devote a month, or six months if neces, to consider the complexities of the situation devote a month, or six months if neces, to consider the complexities of the situation devote a month, or six months if neces, to consider the complexities of the situation devote a month, or six months if neces, to consider the complexities of the situation devote a month, or six months if neces, to consider th

ce Chair—The present bill doesn't take up as things of which you speak. It provides my for a sentimental union of the two clies. It is a ter of sentiment, if sentiment is to govern, it say to you, look well, and see what the iment of Brooklyn is. We are a home peower have the old ideas and traditions of the life. You yourself can probably disjuish men and women who live in Brooklyn in these who live in New York. [Great ther.]

a those who live in New York. [Great there]
see Johnson said the consolidation he ited to see was a consolidation by bridges, ch would bring the cities nearer together any paper consolidation.
The Chairman asked why he wanted physical colidation and not actual consolidation. He ied: "For the same reason we desire comiteation between New York and Albany," bill, Mr. Johnson said, provided not for the lof consolidation some were willing to see the effacement of Brooklyn, "If the bill ides for consolidation," he said, "Brooklyn mes, until some further and unknown discress be framed, a bybrid, unknown to the constitution. You have taken away all the constitutional safeguards that protect a city, that provide that every city shall elect its own officers."

officers. Mr. Johnson spoke of city charters, and Sentor Lexow asked if Johnson was not one of those who put his foot on charters, and insisted that cities of the first, second, and third class should be governed under uniform laws. Mr. Johnson said he had distinctly said that it was as impossible to make a uniform charter government for cities as to make the trees uniform. But he had insisted on home rule for cities. In the case of general legislation he had taken the position that the cities should not have the say; that in the case of special legislation they should have the absolute say.

generation ago, when the city population was a third of the State, the problem was different. Now the city population was seventy-one per cent. The principle of taking away of the city's chartered rights should have no place in the thought of the Legislature.

The Chair asked if Mr. Johnson admitted that to vote on the organic law of the State is the highest privilege of civilization. Mr. Johnson said yes, and the Senator then wanted to know how he accounted for the fact that 20,000 more people in Brooklyn voted on consuldation than for the constitutional amendments.

FACTS PAVOR CONSOLIDATION.

At the afternoon session James Matthews presented the speakers for consolidation. The consolidation is landed to Senator Lexow two petitions addressed to the Governor and Legislature requesting the enactment of a consolidation measure. One was signed by merchants and the other by bankers.

The "antis" had argued largely sentiment and theory; the afternoon speakers came out with a good many striking facts.

The first speaker was Mr. A. Abraham, who presented the petition signed by more than eighty merchants of Brooklyn urging the passage of a bill for the consolidation of Brooklyn and New York, provided that consolidation take place on the basis of uniform taxation and uniform valuation for purposes of taxation. The names on the petition, he said, represented the largest concerns in the city, millions of capital, and thousands of workers. He said in substance:

"Brooklyn has pearly resched the limit of her

and thousands stance:

"Brooklyn has nearly reached the limit of her debt, her property is assessed at the limit of value, and in some cases for more than its value. New York is rapidly adding to her resources, while Brooklyn is almost at the point

value. New York is rapidly adding to her resources, while Brooklyn is almost at the point of stagnation.

"It is gross libel on the intelligence of Brooklyn to say that the people did not know what they were voting for when they voted on the question of consolidation.

"Brooklyn will give to New York a city not excelled by any in the land in its natural advantages. Its location, washed by the waves of the ocean, cives it great advantage over the upper district of New York. To have a great community divided into separated nuncicalities is a bad policy, a waste of public revenue."

Rufus I. Scott said in part: "The newspapers were discussing the question of 1894. It was talked of everywhere. The five newspapers in Brooklyn were all against consolidation. But the common peonle were for it, and it was a wonderful victory that they won. The Brooklyn Eagle on Nov. 3 said:

"Consolidation or no consolidation is the burning of the work when he would be the particular."

"Consolidation or no consolidation is the burning question of the hour which the rambler hears discussed on every side." question of the hour which the rambler hears discussed on every side.

"Yet they say that there was no discussion and no vote on the question. Dr. Storrs says that there was no vote. Why, the vote was 22, 049 more than that on the Constitutional amendments. It was 16,448 more than on the canal amendment, which polled the largest vote of any of the questions submitted. It had the unparalleled record of being 77 per cent, of the total vote polled. The highest percentage I know of before that was 46 per cent, on the question of limiting the debt of cities.

"There is a strange logic in the League of Loval Citizens who lead the opposition. Their champion is ex-Mayor Schieren, who, when he was in office, forced all the outlying towns to come into Brooklyn. He did not give them a vote on it. He said that they must come in, and with his influence in the Legislature and that of others he got them in."

Senator Brush asked about the position of the Board of Aldermen against consolidation, and Mr. Scott said: "Inever knew an officeholder yet who wanted to vote himself out of office. And I never expect to."

The Senator asked how it was that all the

Senator Brush asked about the position of the Board of Aldermen against consolidation, and Mr. Scott ssid: "I never knew an officeholder yet who wanted to vote himself out of office." The Senator asked how it was that all the Brooklyn representatives in the Legislature new were against consolidation, and Mr. Scott said he would account for that if the Senator consolidation in the campaign, but when they soit to Albany they were against it.

Frank Ralley said that Brooklyn attributed her great growth from 1850 unit 1800 u

scharman said, had need to apulogize for a similar offense.

He continued, referring to the call for resub-

He continued, referring to the call for resubmission: "I never saw a poker player yet who
had a bad hand who wouldn't like to see another
deal." The laughter that followed was not suppressed by the Chairman.
Senator Brush asked if the citizens in the
Eastern District, from which Mr. Scharman
came, had not voted against consolidation, and
Mr. Scharman said that they had but knew
more now and favored it.

J. G. Jenkins, President of the First National
Hank of Brooklyn, presented the petition from
the bankers. It was signed, as was afterward
said, by officers of three-quarters of the banking
institutions in Brooklyn. A. A. Low asked Mr.
Jenkins if it had been submitted to the stockholders of those banks. Mr. Jenkins thought
not, but believed they would authorize the signing of it.

Marshall S. Driggs, President of the Williamsburgh Savings Bank, and Gen. George W. Wingate also spoke.

To-day's hearings will be in Part IV. of the
Supreme Court instead of in the Common Council Chamber.

Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton for Con-

solidation. The Citizens' Association of Bay Ridge and Fort Hamilton has, by a vote of 10 to 6, pro-nounced in favor of the Greater New York, and against the proposed resubmission of the ques-tion to the people.

Undertaker Merritt Harrenders Mrs. Bar-Stephen Merritt, the undertaker, of 210 Eighth

avenue, who was on the bond of Mrs. Julia E. Barringer, convicted of grand larceny in 1893 court yesterday. She was sentenced to four court yeaterday. She was sentenced to four years in the Auburn State prison, but Justice Jerome secured a new trial for her. Mr. Merritt gave no reason for surrendering the woman. She was convicted on complaint of Zachariah V. Symons, a teacher, of 75 West 100th street, who accused her of taking \$2.000 from him. Lawyer Purdy said that Mrs. Barringer's husband died this week and was burieden Thursday. Mr. Merritt was the undertaker. Mrs. Barringer was unable to secure new bonds, and was committed to the Tombs.

Garbage Cremation Contract Ready,

The Board of Estima e approved yesterday the form of contract drawn up by the Corpora tion Counsel for the final disposition of garbage The contract was changed in some minor details on Wednesday at the suggestion of the Comptroller, who sought to make the terms of it less stringent, and thus get more bids. It is still very stiff, the chief change being the transfer of the power to forfeit the contract from the Commissioner of Street Cleaning to the Board of Estimate. The contract runs for five years, and while it does not specify any particular mode of final disposition, nothing will be accepted except cremation. Col. Waring will advertise for bids immediately.

The Board appropriated \$4.500 for a school site on City Island. The contract was changed in some minor de-

Compton House Hauled Up Again. Superintendent Dennett of the Parkhurst Soclety has complained against the Compton House, at Twenty-fourth street and Third avenue, again. The Excise Board revoked the afterward on the written agreement of the pro-prietors. Schroeder & Schraecker, to run the hotel for men only. Angel Dennett testified be-fore the Board yesterday that he had visited the hotel on Tuesday night with a woman and got a room. A bell hoy recognized Dennett, and the clerk sent to his room, returned the \$1.50 which the Parkhurst man had paid, and told him he was not an acceptable quest.

and told him he was not an acceptable guest. Dennett then left the hotel. The hearing was adjourned for one week. Valentine & Co. Indicted as Gamblers. The Grand Jury yesterday indicted Walter Valentine, William S. Fender, John Croker, and Alonzo Maynard, who ran "stock exchanges" tin the case of special legislation they should a the absolute say.

'e could not have good government in the le without good government in the cities. A

KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.

FIVE CAR CLEANERS RUN DOW: ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.

They Were Walking on the Track from Mott Haven to Melrose When Overtaken by the Engine, Which Was Running Light, at 142d Street-One of the Four Women Killed Instantly, a Second Died Shortly, the Two Others Will Probably Die-The Man May Recover.

A few minutes' delay in starting to go to their work yesterday was the indirect cause of the death of two women, the probably fatal injury of two others, and the serious if not fatal in vere car cleaners, employed by the Wagner 142d street by engine No. 891, which had hauled the Chatham express to the Grand Central Station and was rushing back to the New

Charles D. Burr of 640 East 139th street, and Fireman Morris Stevens of 812 East 149th treet. It was running backward at a rapid rate in order to leave the tracks clear for the local trains when making rush trips for the ac commodation of workmen and clerks. The persons run down were due in the Melrose car yards in time to begin work at 7 A. M.

The list of the locomotive's victims is: KILLED.

BEEKER, ELIZABETH, a widow, 36 years old, who lived at 409 East Seventeenth street.

Manon, Dzila, aged 35, of 323 East Forty-eighth

DRUMM, MARIE, aged 65, of Park avenue and 125th street; scalp, wounds, fracture of the base of the skull and internal injuries, which will likely prove fatal. TRACT, MARGARET, aged 45 years, of 1,723 Third

tendant shock, are likely to prove fatal. YESBER, LOUIS, aged 30 years; right leg broken, a scalp wound, extending nearly the entirely width of his forchess, and bruises about the body. He may re-

There were five other men in the party, who escaped injury. They were William Duane of 200 East 153d street John Mulligan of 448 West Thirty-third street, John Kennedy of 218 East Forty-seventh street, Michael Mahopey, and John O'Mara,

The car cleaners living down town were in the habit of catching a local train which makes a stop at Melrose. They missed it, and were obliged to take a late Mott Haven train, which makes no nearer stop than the station at 138th street. The down-town workers met the

while Roundsman Langdon rang for another ambulance. The ambulances came from Harlem Hespital.

Meantime a local, which had passed the last station north of the seene on its way to the firand Central Station, came down and was flagged to a standatill about fifty feet north of 142d street. The wounded were placed in the baggage car and taken to Mott Haven station to meet the ambulances, which conveyed them to the Harlem Hospital. Mrs. Mahon died on the way to Mott Haven. Her body was taken, together with Mrs. Becker's to the Morrisania police station. Later on Mrs. Becker's body was claimed by her son, Edward.

Engineer Burr and Fireman Stevens left the roundhouse after putting up their locomotive, and hadn't been arrested by the police, who were looking for them, at last accounts. Before going away Stevens said he rang his bell and that the engine whistled to warn the car cleaners from the track. The headlight had been hung to the rear of the tender, as the locomotive was running backward.

A Colored Boy Acquitted of Murder. SOMERVILLE, N. J., Jan. 17.—The trial of Clinton Jackson, the 13-year-old mulatte, for the murder of his white companion, Florence Sullivan, near Millstone, on Dec. 4, ended today in an acquittal. Jackson told many contra dictory stories relating to the death of Sullivan. These were followed yesterday by a confession the killing of Sullivan in an attempt to wrest a revolver from him. Jackson being the only witness of the affair, the prosecution was mable to prove that the killing was not accidental, and the prisoner, who was too young to understand the gravity of his situation, got the benefit of the doubt. n the witness stand in which he acknowledged

the doubt.
Farmer Paul Beardsley, Jackson's employer, did not think he would fare well at Millstone after the shooting and his acquittal, and so he was taken from the court to his former home, at the Colored Orphans' Asylum, at 143d street and Amsterdam avenue, New York city.

Explosion of a Locomotive's Baller.

HALSTEAD, Pa., Jan. 17 .- As a wildcat freight from Elmira was entering the Delaware, Lackavanna and Western Railroad yards at 2 o'clock this morning, there was a terrific explosion, rethis morning, there was a tell injury of Fireman Evans of Elmira. Evans was blown over the tender and two or three cars and landed some distance away on the bank. Both his eyes were blown out and be received other injuries that make his recovery doubtful. Examination showed that the crown sheet had dropped down because of insufficient water in the boiler.

Workhouse for Tramps in Orange County PORT JERVIS, Jan. 17.-Tramps who visit Orange county hereafter will have an opportunity of working for their board. The Suffervisors decided to erect a workhouse in the rear of the county jail in Goshen, which will be pro-vided with stone and implements for crushing and all prisoners permitted by law to work will be required to perform manual labor.

Gen. Fowler's Remains May Lie in State The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen will mee this morning to pass resolutions on the death of Gen. E. B. Fowler, the war Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment. It is the request of the Fourteenth Regiment veterens that Gen. Fow-ler's remains should lie in state in the City Hall from 5 P. M. to-day until to-morrow afternoon, and this request will probably be granted.

Nausea

Caused by torpid liver is promptly relieved by a few doses of the favorite cathartic,

Hood's Pills Easy to take, Easy to operate. 25 cents.

THE PRISON INVESTIGATION.

One Witness, an ex-Convict, Says He Re-ALBANY, Jan. 17.-Principal Keeper Connaughton was the first witness called at the Lathrop prison investigation this morning. He was appointed in 1883. The principal keeper had occupied a house belonging to the State on the prison grounds since 1880. This practice was discontinued a few months ago on the complaint of the Senate committee, and he now pays rent for the house. The use of the weigh ing machine, by which refractory prisoners are strung up by the wrists, was abandoned after the visit of the Kilburn Senate committee last spring. Before the introduction of the weighing machine there were 200 or 300 men in their of the machine punishment succeeded in getting them all back to work in two weeks. As a rule they would submit in a short time. He knew of men having been confined in their cells for a month, and been on short allowance, before the would yield. The discipline has never been as good since the abolition of the machine mode of punishment. Its use should be allowed again. Questions by Judge Houghton brought out the fact that Connaughton, by living in the prison property, saved the expense of an extra guard

at \$65 a month. Edwin P. Corwin, the State Comptroller's clerk at Sing Sing prison, gave a description of his duties at that institution. He said the beef furnished to Sing Sing was largely from Armous pound, and was, to the best of his judgment

Mr. Wheeler, for the prosecution, put in evidence a document giving the prison expenses for 1891, which he claimed could be made t show that the Warden of Sing Sing had pur-

show that the Warden of Sing Sing had purchased whiskey and clears with the State's money. The bills had to be vouched for by Superintendent Lathrop before the Comptroller would pay them.

Senator Brackett and Judge Houghton objected, on the ground that it did not come under the charges as preferred. The Sing Sing Warden, who, it was claimed, bought the whiskey and clears, was dismissed by Superintendent Lathrop. Mr. Wheeler read an item of \$12 for silk contained in the Warden's report, and, although objected to, the report was admitted. Some further items were then read by Mr. Wheeler for cologne, willow baskets, and silk ribbon.

Some further items were then read by Mr. Wheeler for cologne, willow baskets, and silk ribbon.

Hiram G, Peacock of Auburn, for several years bookkeeper for Hiram W, Babcock, was then called. He had Mr. Babcock's books containing accounts with Auburn prison. There were no records of brass screws bought from the prison, but the purchases of beef furnished by Mr. Babcock to the prison and the purchase of horse collars from the prison were noted. The brass transaction was regarded as an outside deal. The proceeding on the prison were noted. The prison with interior beef at a higher price than he was selling the better beef to private buyers, but witness add it was the custom to get higher prices from outside parties.

Harry M. Greist of New York, an appraiser of feathers, testified that he had been employed in the industrial clerk's office at Auburn. Mr. Kisselburgh showed by the witness that the bills in the piece price work at Auburn, instead of being made out according to the number of pieces actually manufactured, were made out according to the number of days' work done by convicts, and charged for in some instances at 43 cents per day and in others at 50 cents. When at the prison recently, looking over the books to verify his statements, Greist was told, so he swore, that the books had not been preserved.

This statement Senator Brackett and Judge

so he swore, that the books had not been preserved.

This statement Senator Brackett and Judge Hougton vainty tried to shake. The only things brought out unfavorable to the witness were that he was an extension and that he had a grievance against Warden Stout for things which happened while he was in the prison. Greist admitted that he received \$10 a day from the prosecution for his time during the trip to Auburn, but dealed that he had ever declared it to be his intention some day to "get even with Stout."

The hearing will be continued to-morrow.

LABOR CONVENTIONS. Miss Florence Fairview Repudiated by the

Federation of Labor. ALBANY, Jan. 17.-The State Convention of memorial sent to Congress asking for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the feasibility of applying the principles of direct legislation through the initiative and referendum to the legislation of the Federal Govern ment, and to report to the House at its next session by bill or otherwise. Assemblyman Mc Graw's bill for extending the Barbers' Closing law to New York and Saratoga was unanimous ly endorsed. A resolution was adopted urging that all inspectors of canal improvements

selected from organized labor. The sensational feature of the session was the trial of Miss Florence Pairview before a special committee to-day. Testimony was taken in executive session. The charges were preferred by the Central Federation of Albany, and were in effect that Miss Fairview had been working in Albany and about the Legislature in the guise

Albany and about the Legislature in the guise of a representative of organized labor. She had no authority from any labor body to do so. She had collected funds to organize a general trades union in Albany, and no accounting had ever been given. Miss Fairview was present under secort of C. W. Hoadley of New York, and claimed that she belonged to a bindery girls' union in New York city.

The committee did not report the testimony taken, but recommended in its report that Miss Fairview's self-confessed inexperience on labor matters had been the cause of her committing grievous mistakes of indement, acting contrary to the principles of organized labor. The report went further to disclaim on the part of the federation any responsibility for her acts in the past, and a refusal to recognize her as a representative of the State branch in any connection. The report was adopted and the installation of officers followed, after which the Convention adjourned.

officers followed, after which the Convention adjourned.

The State K. of L. Congress has adjourned sine die. The following officers were elected: President, John McAndrew of New York; Vice-President, Daniel O'Leary of Glens Falls; Secretary, Joseph R. Mansion of West Troy; Treasurer, Thomas J. O'Reilly of Brooklyn; Lecturer, Mrs. Lulu Ford of Rochester; additional member to the Executive Roard, W. C. Clark of Constantia. The preferred bills of the Convention are the Anti-Conspiracy bill, the Practical Civil Service Examination bill for all municipal works, and an eight-hour-law bill,

ELECTRICITY ON THE CANALS. Electrician Barnes Favors the Towage is

ALBANY, Jan. 17.-C. R. Barnes, who was appointed as an expert electrician to investigate the electric towing system constructed and op tric system, has made his report, in which he "Having, in accordance with instructions of

the Superintendent of Public Works, made an investigation of and submitted a report on an electric trolley system, as applied to canal traction, toward the close of the year 1893, it seems proper here to draw a comparison between the general features of the electric trolley system of propulsion and the electric system of towing. The former includes a trolley line erected along The former includes a trolley line erected along or over the canal, supplying current to the motors. In this system either special propeller boats fitted with electrical machinery are to be built, or existing boats adapted to the purpose, "The towing system, on the other hand, comprises a sort of cableway or railway erected along the canal bank, and tow motors travelling thereon. This system eliminates the necessity of building propeller boats or of reconstructing old boats for the purpose, as no machinery would be required in the hold of the boat, and so space therein as encroached upon. Another feature of some value is the absence of the wash unavoidable with propellers. The towage system, further, appears to afford greater flexibility of manipulation, as extra tow motors could mere readily and at less expense be kept in reserve at suitable points along the canal to meet odd demands than would be the case with propeller boats, and boats could be towed even singly or in couples with a fair degree of economy, not necessitating the making up of long trains as with propellers. For trains of boats motors of suitable size and capacity could be built, or two or more motors could together to meet any demand.

"Summing up, the electric towing system appears to present so many meritorious features that I have no hesitation in endorsing it as the system deserving preference over any other hitherto experimented upon." or over the canal, supplying current to the

The Argus Company Files a \$16,841 Claim Atnany, Jan. 17.-The Argus Company to

day filed with the Board of Claims a claim against the State for \$16,841, with interest from Feb. 1, 1895, being for moneys due under its contract with Compiler Glynn of the Consti-tutional Convention Record for the printing of proceedings and debates of the late Convention.

W. C. Sibaw Not Miss Be Bell's Friend. Mr. W. C. Shaw writes that he is not the resident of Jersey City to whom Miss Ida De Bell sent a message on Wednesday night from the Pennsylvania Railroad depot asking him to keep an appointment to marry hog. BENEDICT GAS STOCK SUIT.

ACCOUNTING DEMANDED FROM STANDARD OIL MEN AND OTHERS.

E. C. Benedlet Says He Put 2,000 Share of Williamsburgh Gas Light Stock Into the Brooklyn Consolidation Scheme and Can't Get It Back or Get New Securities for It-Objects to the Commissions Al lowed for Organizing the New Company,

The papers were filed yesterday in the United States Circuit Court by the lawyers for E. C. Benedict of E. C. Benedict & Co. in a suit against the firm of Moore & Schley and others who brought about the reorganization of the Brooklyn gas light companies under the name of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company. Mr. Benedict demands an account ing from John G. Moore, Grant B. Schley, William H. Daff, Elverton R. Chapman, Henry H. Timmerman, Henry H. Rogers, and William H. Cooper of New York city; Willlam Rockefeller of Tarrytown, and the Guar anty Trust Company, formerly known as the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, of 2,000 shares of Williamsburgh Gas Light Company stock, which he alieges were ob tained from him through misrepresentation he delivered them.

The bill of complaint alleges that the defendants were engaged in a scheme to consolidate and become the owners of the several gas companies of Brooklyn, and that they desired to obtain a controlling interest in the Williamsburgh Gas Light Company. They applied to complainant to obtain control of his shares, agreeing to lend him \$145,735.84 thereon, holding the shares as collateral, and when the consolidation was effected to give the complainant securities in the consolidated company in lieu of those they asked him to deliver to them. Complainant delivered the shares in December, 1894, and received the loan agreed upon. The defendants obtained control of the Williamsburgh company, but did not carry out the scheme of consolidation. On the contrary, they caused a new organization to be formed, to be known as the Brooklyn Ugion Gas Company, having a nominal capital of \$15,000,000, and employed the Gusranty Trust Company as a depositary of bonds, &c., the trust company being authorized to deliver stock and bonds of the new company to stockholders of the old companies upon the basis of agreements made with them, and upon the surrender of the old certificates to the trust company. In November, 1895, the old companies conveyed to the new company terr several franchises and properties. agreeing to lend him \$145,235.84 thereon, hold-

the old certificates to the trust company. In November, 1895, the old companies conveyed to the new company their several franchises and properties.

At a meeting of the Williamsburgh company complainant's 2,000 shares were voted by Defendant Cooper in approval of this agreement to sell the franchises and property of the company, but the use of the shares was without the plaintiff's knowledge or consent, and was wrongful. The agreements between the old and the new companies, it is alleged, provided that securities to the amount of \$500,000 should not be delivered to stockholders of the old companies, but should be held by the trust company for persons unknown to the plaintiff in payment of pretended commissions and expense of organizing the new company. The consideration for the sale of the Williamsburgh's property was \$3,150,000 par value in bonds of the new company, and the portion of this provided to be withheld by the trust company was \$105,000 par value.

The complaint says that plaintiff's 2,000 shares were transferred as above described, but that he has not received the stock in the new company, and it is maintained that each of the defendants should be held to be a trustee for plaintiff's benefit of the 2,000 shares and their proceeds. Further, that the defendants should be from an account and the proceeds. Further, that the defendants may chargeable for any part of the expenses attendant upon forming the new company, and that in no way charges that the sum sileged to have been applied to expenses was used against the interests of the Williamsburgh company, and that in no way could it have been legitimately used. Plaintiff states that he has applied to defendants for his stock and offered them the amount of money lent upon it, but that they refuse to render an account and declare that they lave never received any shares from him. The complaint concludes with a number of interrogatories which plaintiff wishes to have the defendants required to answer.

MISS ABERNETHY IN A RUNAWAY She Checked the Horse, However, Until He

Was Caught by Mr. Klernan. Miss Lillie Abernethy, a daughter of Col. Hugh H. Abernethy, President of the Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners, had an exciting experience on Wednesday afternoon with a runaway horse. Miss Abernethy took a young woman friend for a drive, and, after going up and down the Boulevard a number of times, turned into Wayne street to go home. Down near the foot of the Wayne street hill the horse became frightened and started to run away. Miss Abernethy, who is a plucky and skilful driver, braced her feet against the iron red on the floor of the buggy and pulled on the reins with all her strength. While she thus times, but escaped without serious injury.

The horse was too much for Miss Abernethy and was getting away from her control when Michael Kiernan ran out and caught him by the bridle. Kiernan was knocked down, but he clung to the bridle and soon regained his feet. The horse continued to dance and plunge, but The horse continued to dance and punge, but the united strength of Kiernan and Miss Abernethy, who still held the reins, was sufficient to restrain him. A telephone message brought Col. Abernethy's stableman to the scene, and he took charge of the horse, but did not venture to drive him. Miss Abernethy thanked Kiernan, and she and her friend walked home.

Longer Course at the Torpedo School. NEWPORT, Jan. 17.-It is understood here that the Secretary of the Navy, in consultation with Commander George A. Converse of the Torpedo Station, Capt. H. C. Taylor of the War College, and other naval officers of high rank, has practically decided to separate the Torpedo School from the War College and make it part of the Torpedo Station. Formerly the course in tor-Torpedo Station. Formerly the course in tor-pedo instruction has only been the matter of a month, with a few officers in attendance. The new pian contemplates a six months' course and two courses a year. Under the old plan the course was too short to be thorough. Within a few months the new torpedo hours will be affoat, and it is promosed to supply trained officers for them from this school.

No Canadian Commissioner to Be Sent to OTTAWA, Ont., Jan. 17 .- A successor to Siz

Charles Tupper as High Commissioner in London will not be appointed at present. The administration of the office will now be under the direction of the Secretary of State. The post of High Commissioner was offered to Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, but he declined it.

my Asthma be cured?

Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D., Pastor of 84th St. Reformed Church, N. Y., writes NEW YORK, Sept. 4, 1805. After using Hyomel for some two months, I wish to give my testimony as to its merits. I have seen it used in cases of Asthma, Catarrh, and Bronchial arfaction, with wonderful relief, when other remedies had failed. I may add, it has been of great service to me in giving clearness and clasticity to my voice in speaking and singing. PETER STRYKER.

TT CAN by the new and wonderful remedy HYO. MEI, the Australian "Dry-Air" treat-ment, and BOOTH'S POCKET IN-HALER OUTFIT, \$1.00.

It will cure your Ashma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafmess, stop your cough, and cure your cold. Call and talk the matter over and receive a R. T. BOOTH.

18 East Both St. (one door), New York Any druggist has it, or can get it for you, if you mastet. Don't be persuaded into buying a substitute. There is nothing like it on the market. For sale in New York by the following druggists: William Wilson, he Broadway, cor. Wall st.

1878

- 1881

- 1811

- 1811

- Astor House Pharmacy, Bway, cor. Barclay st.
Petry's Pharmacy, Sun fluiding, Nassau,
For sale in Jersey City by

Eugene Hartnett, cor. Hontgomery & Warren sts.
For sale in Brooklyn by

Bolton Drug Co. 344-370 Fullous; 456 Fulton st.

\$75.-5 Flatbush av., and \$27 Columbia st.

IVORY SOAP 9944 100 PURE

One day in the wash, with a destructive soap, is worse than a

If you do not know what soap your laundress is using, would it not be well to find out? THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., OW'TH

TENDERLOIN DELIMITED.

Justice MacLean Objects to Lumping the Whole Territory Under One Cloud, Marie T. Cotes of 161 West 105th street ought, before Justice MacLean of the Supreme Court, yesterday, an absolute divorce from Byron S. Cotes, formerly a real estate broker in this city but now residing in Portland, Or They were married in 1871 and separated in 1891. It was shown that Cotes had taken a stateroom on an Old Colony steamboat with Lillian Parker in the summer of 1880, and had taken another woman to the Manhattan Beach Hotel the same summer.

Bennett W. Ellison testified that he saw Cotes enter houses of ill repute in West Thirty-second street in 1889 and 1890 with women. Q. What was the character of the women?

Q.—What was the character of the women?
A.—Bad.
Q.—How do you know? A.—I used to see them
in the Haymarket.
Q.—What is the district known as where you
saw the women? A.—The "Tenderioin."
Justice MacLean—Do you think all the women
in the "Tenderioin" are bad?
The witness was flustered and did not answer,
and the Judge asked him if he knew the boundaries of the "Tenderioin." He said he did not
know exactly, and the Judge helped out his information by saying:
"The "Tenderion" is the district lying between
Fourteenth and Forty-second streets and Fourth
and Seventh avenues. Do you mean to say that
all the women in that district are bad?
"No. sir," said Ellison, feeling relieved as the
Judge, who was formerly a Police Commissioner, "No, sir," said Ellison, feeling relieved as the Judge, who was formerly a Police Commissioner, and had given him the boundaries of the Nineteenth police precinct, let him off at that. Decision was reserved.

DR RUPPANER'S WILL UP AGAIN

Dally, and Knows that He Was Sane. Barbetta Ellensohn asked Justice Truax of he Supreme Court yesterday to set aside a judgment entered last year which confirmed the Sarrogate's decree admitting to probate the will of her brother, Fr. Antoine Ruppaner. Dr. Ruppaner, who for many years was the physiclan attached to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, died on July 30, 1892, leaving about \$200,000. She says she didn't understand the case thoroughly when she withdrew her opposition to the pro-bate on the previous proceeding. She states that the will was made two days and the codicil one day before the testator's death, when he was not in his right mind. "You want to break the will?" Justice Truax asked her counsel.
"On the ground of the mental incapacity of

"On the ground of the mental incapacity of the testator." returned her counsel.
"Dr. Ruppaner was perfectly sane," said the Judge. "I saw him every day for five years. He was a hard-headed, obstinate man. That was all."
"He may have been insane when he made the will, so near his death," said the attorney.
Decision was reserved. Under the will the residuary estate goes to Carl Haselbach, and \$10,000 is put in trust for the sister.

Justice Pryor Says Justice Bolte Commit-

ted Him Without Authority. Lawyer John Palmier! of 362 Broome street who was committed to Ludlow street jail for contempt of court for twenty days, in default of the payment of \$250 fine, by Civil Justice Bolte of the second Judicial District Court, was before Justice Pryor in the Supreme Court yesterday morning on habeas corpus. Justice Pryor said that Justice Bolte had no authority to commit Palmieri for criminal contempt, even if the lawyer had abstracted a paper from the record of the court. That did not constitute oriminal contempt according to any provision of the Code. He said that he would have discharged Palmieri if notice of argument on the writ of habeas corpus had been sorved on the District Attorney. He paroled Palmieri in the custody of his counsel until to-day, when a representative of the District Attorney's office will appear.

pear.

Justice Bolte said last evening that under an amended section of the Code of Civil Procednmended section of the Code of Civil Procedure the papers of a judelal district court were as much matters of court record as the papers of any of the superior courts.

A PULLER-IN SHOT AT.

Broosky Says He Tried to Elect Two Mer Sam Drooksy, a puller-in for Morris A. Miller's clothing store on North Canal street, Newark was shot at yesterday by one of two Italians to whom he was trying to sell garments. His side men from the store after one of them had offered him \$1.50 for a \$6 suit of clothes. The men ran as soon as the shot was fired, but were captured as soon as the shot was bred, out were captured by two market policemen. They were Lorenzo Bricheili, aged 43, and Joseph Costelli, aged 16. Bricheili was locked up at Police Headquarters upon a charge of assault with intent to kill, and Costelli was held for disorderly conduct. The builet from the Italian's revolver penetrated some clothing on a shelf in the store.

ONE BOY STABBED BY ANOTHER. A Fight Between Joseph Reynolds and

Nine-year-old Joseph Reynolds lies in Christ Hospital, Jersey City, in a critical condition uffering from a penknife wound in his right breast. His assailant, who is under arrest, is Rudolph Beyer, aged 10 years, of 202 Palisade avenue, Union Hill. Reynolds lives with his parents at 543 Liberty street. Union Hill. Beyer was on his way home from school Thursday afternoon when Reynolds, it is alleged, attacked him and they began to fight.

Beyer, who was gotting the worst of the battle, drew a peakinfe and stabbed Reynolds. The blade pierced the right lung.

THE IMPORT DUTY ON TEA. A Small War in the Trade Here Regard

A small war is raging in the tea trade over the proposition to reimpose a duty on tea. One side calls the other side names, and the other s not slow to answer back. The smaller dealers declare that no public meeting of the trade has been held, and that the so-called Committee of the Tea Trade of the United States is self-appointed and without weight, and that those who arge a tax are not in unison with the trade in general.

Grace Filkins to Marry a Naval Man.

The engagement of Grace Filking, the actress o Commander Manning of the United States steamship Alliance, has been announced, and the fact which has been rumored from time to time seems now to be certain. Mrs. Filkins is he widow of a theatrical manager, and played here last in "Shore Acres," with which she is nere met in "Shore Acres," with which she is acting this season. She is 34 years old, and an exceptionally pretty woman. She was for many years a member of Modjeska's company and first attracted attention while acting with her. It is said that the marriage will take place within the next two months.

Gerry Men's Missing Prisoner Surrenders William Gaubichand, 14 years old, who ived in the Arlington lodging house at Fire avenue and Thirty-third street, the young burglar who gave Gerry Agents Fugaro and Wake field the slip two weeks ago while on his way to court, returned to the Gerry Society rooms on Sunday night last, and asked to be taken in. He was cold and hungry, and said he had tramped around the streets since his escape. Agents Wakefield and Fugaro were dismissed because they allowed Gaubichand to escape. The boy has been sent to the Catholic Protectory.

The Harlem Water Front. The Sinking Fund Commission yesterday tool

up the plans of the Dock Board for the improve ment of the Harlem River front. Chief Englneer Green asked for \$67,000 to build wharver neer Green asked for \$07,000 to build wharves at Seventh avenue. John R. Shaw, representing the Pinkney estate, protested against the proposed improvements, as they would make deep basins in the Harlem where beats could be laid up in the winter. This according to the late Gen. Newton, would interfere with the clearing of the Harlem by the tidge, as is now done. The matter was laid over,

SALVATION ARMY UNEASY.

COMMANDANT HERBERT H. BOOTS ARRIVES WITH NO ORDERS.

But " Farewelling" Is the Rule of the Bay Among General Officers, and He May Take Ballington Booth's Command-Staff Officers to Hold a Meeting to

Protest Against Ballington's Breatle

Commandant Herbert H. Booth, who is the youngest son of Gen. Booth, the organizer of the Salvation Army, and who has charge of the Salvation forces in Canada, arrived last night in the American liner St. Louis. The Command dant, who is a tall, graceful-looking young man, with a full brown beard and glasses, was met at the pier by Major Glen, who is in charge of the Marriage Department for Officers, and after he had greated his comrade he was surrounded by the reporters, who were there to find out whether he bore with him the official order removing his brother, Ballington Booth, from the command of the Army in the United States, He said that he knew his brother was about to be separated from his charge, but he had no official papers with him bearing upon the recall.

What was the reason of his removal?" was "Well, really now, I can't tell you the specific

reason," he said, smiling, "nor do I know that any exists. I do know, however, that, accorded ing to the system of the Army, officers in comnand are about to 'farewell' in all parts of the earth. I know, or, at least, I have received an intimation, that I am to be 'farewelled' from Canada, that my sister is to be recalled from Australia is to be relieved of his charge. It is the custom in the Army to change around as certain periods."
"Is it true that when you are 'farewelled' in Canada you will be put in charge of the forces in the United States?"
"I haven't the slightest idea to what point in the United States?"
"I haven't the Commandant said that he Commandant said that he

"I haven't the slightest idea to what point will be sent."

Continuing, the Commandant said that he was merely passing through from London, where he had been on official business, to Toronto, the headquarters of his command. He will leave for Canada this morning. He had not heard, he said, that Mrs. Ballington Booth had been made ill by the announcement of her husband's recall. Concerning the statement that it was the intention of Gen. Booth, after Ballington's departure, to Anglicize the American army by putting it in the hands of officers more in sympathy with the English method, he had nothing to say, because he knew nothing. "Have Ballington Booth's services in this country been antifactory to your father?" asked a reporter.

"When, bless your soul, yes," replied the Commandant.

When it was announced in the Army's head-

country been antifactory to your father?" asked a reporter.

"Why, bless your soul, yes," replied the Commandant.

When it was announced in the Army's head-quarters last evening that Commandant Herbert H. Booth would arrive in the St. Louis, there was a commotion among the officers and privates, for outside of Major Gien and a few of the big men of the organization it was not known that he was on his way. He made at our of this country two months ago, after which he sailed for London. Many of the officers thought that his coming meant that he would succeed his brother in command of the Army in the United States. It is said that he is thoroughly in sympathy with his father, and that he has great influence with him, because he believe in the English method of management, which is stricter in many particulars than the code adopted by Bailington Booth. It was informally decided, so an officer said, to appoint a committee consisting of three field officers, all of the United States, of which one was to be from the Auxiliary League of New York, to draw up a formal protest against the removal of Commander Bailington Booth. It was also decided to issue a call for a meeting of all the staff officers of this country in Chicago to voice the sentiment of the rank and file of the Army, which seems to be bitterly opposed to the recall of their present leader. The auxiliaries number, allow, and the officers say that if Bailington Booth is taken away this organization will go to pieces. In support of their contention that the English method of ruling with a rod of fron is unpopular in this country, they effect the poor success of Col. Eadis, an English officer, who was sent here two years ago to succeed Col. Evans, second in command of the Army of the United States. They say he is not at all popular with the officers, and that he fails to arouse enthusiasm among the rank and file of the organization.

SEXES NOT KEPT SEPARATE.

Rev. Dr. Twining's Charges Against the Morris County Almshouse, MORRISTOWN, N. J., Jan. 17.-The Rev. Dr. Kinsley Twining, one of the editors of the New York Independent, makes serious charges against the management of the Morris county almshouse. He says the law regarding the separation of the sexes has repeatedly been violated, that the present state of affairs in that institution is a disgrace to the Board of Freeholders, and that he would not be astonished "to hear of the perpetration of the vilest barbarisms." of the perpetration of the vilest barbarisms.

Dr. Twining unde these statements at the annual meeting of the Morris county branch of the State Charities Aid Association. He said the men and women must be kept separate. If necessary to do this, he favored appealing to the Grand Jury and the courts to enforce the law.

The Morris county almshouse now contains about eighty inmates, about 60 per cent of whom are females. The Poorhouse Committee of the Board of Chosen Frecholders have expressed their helief that the arrangements are as near perfect as may be. None of them lives in Morristown, so what they have to say in reply to the charges cannot be ascertained tonight. The steward in charge, Mr. Glies E. Miller, has held his place for eighteen years. The institution is regarded as a model one by Morris county people generally.

Order Prevalls in This Criminal Court. On the trial for manslaughter of William F. Lennon, owner of the building which collapsed in Orchard street last March, Justice Smyth, in the criminal part of the Supreme Court, had difficulty yesterday in keeping the lawyers within bounds. Once, when Assistant District

Attorney Lewis jumped up objecting vehomently, Justice Smyth said;
"You must not get so excited, Mr. Lewis,"
"I'm not excited," retorted Mr. Lewis,
"Well, you must not become so earnest as to
forget your position and mine," said Justice
Smyth. Smyth.
At another point the sustice said to Lawyer
Newberger, who was objecting excitedly:
"You will please remain quiet for a few

moments." The trial will go on on Monday. Mayor Wurster and the Bridge Pinza. Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn has been studying the long-discussed question of laying troller tracks on the bridge plaza, and expects soon to be able to vote intelligently on it. He said yes-

terday: terday:
"I believe there is a way of evercoming all the objections made to the proposed plans for rail-road tracks on the plaza. I shall go down there on Monday and make a careful investigation. For one thing, I want to have the tracks removed from Sanda street in front of the bridge entrance, so as to leave it clear for carriages and other vehicles."

Elizabeth D. Brevoort's Will. The will of the late Elizabeth D. Brevoort had

seen offered for probate in the Surrogate's office in Brooklyn. The personal estate is valued at \$2,000, but no estimate is placed on the real estate, which includes some line Brooklyn property. The entire estate is left in trust to James Edward Jenkins, as executor, to be distributed to the helrs and next of kin according to the law. The heirs include Carson Brevoort, John Lefferts Brevoort, and Henry R. Brevoort, grandsons of the deceased.

The will of Johanna C. Foley was filed in the Surrogate's office yesterday. The estate is valued at \$11,000, of which she leaves \$3,000 to her son, Jeremiah J. Foley, with the proviso that he claims it within three years. Foley has not been heard from since 1873, when he de-serted from the army in Texas, where he was stationed.

Geo. C. Flint Co., as manufacturers, quote prices on the most atylish and durable furniture heretofore thought im- ses bid.